

The Hillsborough Recorder.

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TRUTH FEARS NO FOE, AND DEATH NO SCRUTINY.

(TERMS—\$2 50 A YEAR; INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE)

New Series—Vol. 2, No. 13—

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—Old Series, Vol. 53.



FALL 1873. FALL 1873.
NEW GOODS.
HICKSON & TYACK,
DANVILLE, VA.
Are now receiving their Fall Stock of

Dry Goods,

Recently purchased in the best Northern Markets, and embracing all the latest styles of Dress Goods, Fancy Goods and Notions, BLEACHED & BROWN DOMESTICS, Blankets, Shawls, Bed-Quilts, Bed-Spreads, Cambrics, Kerseys, Kentucky Jeans, and all the fabrics of the season.

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We keep always on hand Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Bacon, Flour, Lard, &c., at the lowest market price.

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(Successors to TALBOTT & BROTHER.)

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Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

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Around with the ANTI-EMETIC, all stomachs and changes of water and food may be effected without fear. As a Remedy in

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IT HAS NO EQUAL.
It is the cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT RACING.
A LIVED PICTURE.

(From Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner's new Novel.)

'By George, youder comes the Amaranth!'

A spark appeared, close to the water, several miles down the river. The pilot took his glass and looked at it steadily for a moment, and said, chiefly to himself: 'It can't be the Blue Wing. She couldn't pick up this way. It's the Amaranth, sure.' He bent over a speaking tube and said: 'Who's on watch down there?'

A hollow, inhuman voice rumbled up through the tube in answer: 'I am, Second Engineer.' 'Good! You want to stir your stumps now, Harry—the Amaranth's just turned the point—and she's just a humping herself, too!'

The pilot took hold of a rope that stretched out forward, jerked it twice, and two mellow strokes of the big bell responded. A voice out on the deck shouted: 'Stand by, down there, with that harbor lead!'

'No, I don't want the lead,' said the pilot. 'I want you. Bust out the old man—tell him the Amaranth's coming. And go and call Jim—tell him.' 'Aye-aye, sir!'

The 'old man' was the captain—he is always called so on steamboats and ships; 'Jim' was the other pilot. Within two minutes both of these men were flying up the pilot house stairway, three steps at a jump. Jim was in his shirt-sleeves, with his coat and vest on his arm. He said:

'I was just turning in; where's the glass?'

He took it and looked. 'Don't appear to be any night-hawk on the jacks—it's the Amaranth dead sure! The captain took a long look, and only said:

'George Davis, the pilot on watch, shouted to the night-watchman on deck: 'How's she loaded?'

their bosoms and collars wide open, and the perspiration flowing down their faces. They were holding the boat so close to the shore that the willows swept the guards almost from stem to stern.

'Stand by!' whispered George. 'All ready!' said Jim, under his breath. 'Let her come!'

The boat sprang away from the bank like a deer, and darted in a long diagonal toward the other shore. She closed in again and thrashed her stern way along the willows as before. The captain put down the glass:

'Lord, how she walks up on us! I do hate to be beat!'

'Jim,' said George, looking straight ahead, watching the slightest yawing of the boat and promptly meeting it with the wheel, 'how'll it do to try Murderer's chute?'

'Well, it's—it's taking chances. How was the cottonwood stump on the false point below Boardman's island this morning?'

'Water just touching the roots.'

'Well, it's pretty close work. That gives six feet more in the head of Murderer's chute. We can just barely rub through if we hit it exactly right. But it's worth trying. She don't dare to tackle it!' meaning the Amaranth.

In another instant the Boreas plunged into what seemed a narrow creek, and the Amaranth's approaching lights were shut out in a moment. Not a whisper was uttered now, but the three men stared ahead into the shadows, and two of them spun the wheel back and forth with anxious watchfulness while the steamer tore along. The chute seemed to come to an end every fifty yards, but always opened out in time. Now the head of it was at hand. George tapped the big bell three times. Two loudmen sprang to their posts, and in a moment their weird cries rose on the night air, and were caught up and repeated by two men on the upper deck.

'No-o bottom!'

'Do-e-n four!'

'Half-three!'

'Mark under w-a-t-er three!'

'Half-two!'

'Quarter-two!'

'Davis pulled a couple of ropes—there was a jingling of small bells far below, the boat's speed slackened, and the pent-up steam began to whistle and the gauge-cocks scroam.

'Break into that resin on the main deck—this is in, the boat can pay for it!'

From the best was plunging, and quivering, and screaming more madly than ever. But the Amaranth's head was almost abreast the Boreas' stern.

'How's your steam now, Harry?'

'Hundred and eighty-two sir!'

'Break up the cask of lucum in the forward hold! Levy on that turpentine in the foremast—drum every stick of wood with it!'

'The boat was a moving earthquake by this time.'

'How is she now?'

'A hundred and ninety-six and still a swelling—water below the middle gauge-cock—carrying every pound she can stand—nigger roasting on the safety valve!'

'Good! How's your draft?'

'Bully! Every time a nigger heaves a stick of wood into the furnace he goes out the chimney with it!'

The Amaranth drew steadily up till her jacksaft broadcast the Boreas' wheel-house, climbed along inch by inch till her chimneys bronsted it; crept along, further and further, till the boats were wheel to wheel, and then they closed up with a heavy jolt and locked together tight and fast in the middle of the river, under the flooding moonlight. A roar and a burrah went up from the crowded decks of both steamers, all hands rushed to the guards to look, and shout and gesticulate. The weight earned the vessels over towards each other. Officers flew hither and thither, cursing and storming, trying to drive the people asideways. Both captains were leaning over their railings, shaking their fists, swearing and threatening—black volumes of smoke rolled up and canopied the scene, delivering a rain of sparks upon the vessels—two pistol shots rang out, and both captains dodged unhurt and the poked masses of passengers surged back and fell apart while the shrieks of women and children soared above the intolerable din.

And then there was a booming roar, a thundering crash, and the riddled Amaranth dropped loose from their hold and drifted helplessly away.

Instantly the fire doors of the Boreas were thrown open, and the men began dashing buckets of water in the furnaces—for it would have been death and destruction to stop the engines with such a head of steam on.

As soon as possible the Boreas dropped down to the floating wreck, and took off the dead, the wounded, and the unhurt—at least all that could be got at, for the whole forward half of the boat was a shapeless ruin, with the great chimneys lying crooked on the top of it, and underneath were a dozen victims imprisoned alive and waiting for help. While men with axes worked with might and main to free these poor fellows, the Boreas' boats went about picking up stragglers from the river.

And now a new horror presented itself. The wreck took fire from the dismantled furnaces. Never did men work with a heartier will than did those stalwart braves with axes. But it was of no use. The fire ate its way steadily, despite the bucket brigade that fought it. It scorched the clothes, it singed the hair of the axemen—it drove them back foot by foot—inch by inch—they wavered, struck a final blow in the teeth of the enemy, and surrendered. And as they fell back they heard prison voices saying:

'Don't leave us! Don't desert us! Don't, don't do it!'

eleven generations of soldiers in my veins! The physician—himself a man who had seen service in the navy in his time—touched his hat to this little hero, and pressed on.

The lead engineer of the Amaranth, a grand specimen of physical manhood, struggled to his feet a ghastly spectacle, and strode toward his brother, the second engineer who was unhurt. He said:

'You were on watch. You were boss. You would not listen to me when I begged you to reduce your steam. Take that!—take that to my wife and tell her it comes from me by the hand of my murderer! Take it!—and take my curse with it, to blister your heart a hundred years—and may you live so long!'

And he tore a ring from his finger, stripping flesh and skin with it, threw it down and fell dead!

But these things must not be dwelt upon. The Boreas landed her dreadful cargo at the next large town, and delivered it over to a multitude of eager hands and warm Southern hearts—a cargo amounting by this time to thirty-nine wounded persons and twenty-two dead bodies. And with these she delivered a list of ninety-six missing persons that had drowned or otherwise perished at the scene of the disaster.

A jury of inquest was empaneled, and after due deliberation and inquiry, they returned the inevitable American verdict, which has been so familiar to our ears all the days of our lives—'NOBODY TO BLAME.'

THE GRAND DUKE.
The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Baltic Gazette has seen advance sheets of the Grand Duke Alexis' account of his voyage around the world. This first volume is exclusively devoted to a description of the Grand Duke's adventures in the United States. The above mentioned correspondent writes as follows about it:

'This is certainly a very curious work. To judge from what I have read of it—whether his imperial highness wrote it himself, or whether an abler pen did it for him—that book is intensely interesting.'

The Grand Duke says that his reception in New York almost stupefied him. Up to the last moment he had not thought that so brilliant an ovation would be tendered in republican America to the son of a monarch. He was very weak when he landed in New York, and during his progress up Broadway frequently felt like fainting. But everybody was so kind to him that he tried to look pleased as he was in his heart. Broadway, he says, in his opinion, is the finest thoroughfare in the world, because everything there, houses, shops, and the people, look not monotonous, but gay, lively, and bright. What amused him perhaps more than anything else was that the bands, upon catching sight of him, struck up, not the Russian anthem, but the so-called 'Dirge of St. Catherine,' which was played in Russia only at the funerals of a member of the imperial family! The cheers of the people were more deafening than any he heard in Europe, from which he playfully concludes that lung diseases can not be very prevalent in the new world. As to the soldiery, the variety of uniform struck him as extremely odd. He says he saw, peace fully, side by side helmeted Prussian and 'crippled' Frenchmen, red-coated English and Irish troops bearing the banner of the Green Isle. The Grand Duke cannot praise too.

A REMARKABLE DREAM.—During the winter of '63 and '64, whilst our brigade was in winter quarters near Madison Run Station, Lieutenant John Davis, of this city, had a singular dream to this effect:

One night near to the close of the winter, while quietly slumbering, he heard a knock at the door and enquired:

'Who is there?'

The reply came:

'It is me—death.'

'What do you want?'

'I want your comrade now; in a few days I will call for you.'

SKETCH OF THE SIAMESE TWINS.

The Siamese twins, Eng and Chang, who died last Saturday in North Carolina, were born at a small village on the coast of Siam in the year 1811. Their parents got their living by fishing, and until 1829, when Eng and Chang were brought to the United States, they made their living by selling shellfish. Their mother bore seventeen children; at one time she gave birth to three, and never less than two. But none of these children were deformed. The twins were united at the anterior part of the chest by prolongation of a rib of nearly half the size of the hand. This band of flesh is about two inches broad and four inches thick. The whole mass is tough, and capable of being considerably extended. One could whisper in the ear of one of them without the other hearing; whilst volatile salts applied to the nostrils of one had no effect on the other; and while pinching the arm of one excited no sensation in the other; still if you put a stick a pin in the exact vertical center of this connecting link both would flinch from the hurt. The twins were seldom observed to converse with each other. They played a good game of draughts, made pretty much the same moves, and at the same time, and frequently played against each other. After attracting a vast amount of attention, attracting among scientists and physiologists in the old world, they married two sisters and settled down near Salisbury, N. C.; on a well stocked plantation. In addition, they had, at one period, ample funds invested through their agent in New York. During the war they continued to reside on their plantation; and lived in the same quiet and harmony as ever until some few years afterwards. Of course, no one ever thought of drafting them and their affairs prospered. The brothers probably never would have had any difficulty, but that their wives, though sisters, turned away their hearts, and children were the cause of this estrangement. Up to the period that each had five children all prospered well enough, but one of them had a sixth, and this broke the harmony and jealousy to such a degree that the twin sisters, not being bound together like the twin brothers, would no longer live under the same roof. The brothers were, it seems, about fifty-four years of age, but one, we believe, the smaller and feebler of the two, looked, it is said, ten years older than the other. They could turn either back to back or face to face, but that is as far as the remarkable bond that united them permitted. It is almost certain that should either die the other could not survive; even more than a few minutes, as there is an artery as large as the femoral artery that connects them. A few years since they corresponded with some of the leading surgical operators in London as to the possibility of the amputation being so, so that in case of the death of one the life of the other might be saved. At the request of the London surgeon they visited that city, and may experiments were tried to determine the safety of such an operation. Among other things a ligature was tied firmly for a few minutes around the connection between them so as to prevent the circulation of blood through the artery. But it seemed as if each would expire if this were persisted in. The smaller of the two fainted away and lost all consciousness, and there were symptoms that the same effect would follow to the other, but the process could not be continued long enough without endangering the life of him who was the first to faint. Since the breaking off of the late war the twins both dressed in the Confederate gray, and were both members of the same church, having united with a small Baptist church in their neighborhood; of which they were considered very worthy members, though born Siamese.

A WONDERFUL CURE.—In the range of mountains in Western North Carolina, known as the 'Fork Range,' a most singular phenomenon exists. It is a breathing cure. In the summer months a current of air comes from it so strongly that a person can't walk against it, while in the winter the suction is just as great. The cool air from the mountain in the summer is felt for miles, in a direct line from the mouth of the cave. At times a most unpleasant odor is emitted upon the current from dead carcasses of animals sucked in and killed by the violence. The loss of cattle and stock in that section in winter is accounted for in this way; they range too near the mouth of the cave, and the current carries them in. At times, when the change from jubilation to exhalation begins, the air is filled with various hairs of animals; not unfrequently bones and whole carcasses are seen miles from the place. The air has been known to change materially in temperature during exhalation, from quite cool to unpleasantly hot, withering vegetation within reach, and accompanied by a terrible roaring sound, as a pot boiling. It is unaccounted for by scientific men who have examined it, though no explanation can take place. It is feared by many that a volcanic eruption may break forth there some time. Such things have occurred in places as little expected. We hope our friends in the neighborhood will keep us thoroughly posted as to the movements of the strange mountain. —Chitice.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3, 1874.

MR. NORWOOD.

We have so little space to devote to the debates in the Legislature, that we are unable to keep our readers as well informed as we would wish.

We transfer to our columns a portion of the discussion on the State debt on the 28th, and also a card of Mr. Norwood which we find in the Sentinel.

We think it due to Mr. Norwood that his true position in regard to his proposition to pay ten cents on the dollar on the Special tax bonds should be understood.

It is well known that some of those bonds were sold, and the proceeds legitimately applied. Andy Jones for instance sold 50 of these bonds issued to the Western R. R. the proceeds of which were applied to the wants of that road. A considerable amount was received from G. W. Swenson out of the proceeds of bonds issued for the W. N. C. R. R. which was applied to pay contractors' work, &c. And other amounts were received out of the sale of these special tax bonds of which the works for which they were authorized had the benefit. It is to cover these sums, that Mr. Norwood proposed to pay the above amount of ten cents on the dollar.

Mr. N. would discriminate between a recognition of the special tax bonds as a class, and the recognition of such as had a bona fide application.

(From the Senate proceedings of 28th inst.)

Mr. Merrimon addressed the Senate. He thought the proposition of the Senator from Orange very extraordinary coming from a conservative. It was breaking faith with the people. He appealed to him to withdraw it. He considered it dangerous. The party had always maintained the special tax bonds as void. We believed it was the duty of this Legislature to put the seal of condemnation upon the acts of the Legislature of 1868.

Mr. Humphrey replied. He favored the resolution.

Mr. Norwood addressed the Senate. The vote was then taken on the first amendment of Mr. Norwood. It did not prevail—ayes 9, nays 29.

The second amendment of Mr. Norwood was lost.

Mr. Norwood introduced the following amendments:

1. Add to the end of section 4 the following: "For the \$11,407,000 special tax bonds, as reported by the Treasurer to the present session of the Legislature, with all accrued interest on the same, ten cents on the dollar, without intending to acknowledge the validity of said bonds."

2. At the end of line 9, section 6, insert the following:

"Resolved, That no such exchange of bonds shall take place, until at least a majority in amount of the class of bonds under this act to which the bonds offered to the Treasurer for exchange belongs, shall have agreed to accept the terms offered in the act."

From the Sentinel.

Editor of the Sentinel:
In your report of yesterday's proceedings in the Senate, on the bill to compromise and settle the State debts, fair to me?

The substance of Mr. Merrimon's remarks is given, and not one word of my reply to him. Do you call this fair play Mr. Editor? I repeated on this occasion what I have uniformly said on this subject: that, in my opinion, the special tax bonds were unconstitutional and void; but that their unconstitutionality is a question for the courts to decide, and that the Supreme Court of North Carolina and the Circuit Court of the United States had both, already, after the most elaborate argument by the ablest lawyers in the country, united in declaring these bonds to be constitutional, valid and binding upon the State; that our declarations on the subject were likely to have very little influence with the courts, yet I had uniformly avowed myself ready to pass a legislative resolution denouncing them. But that this bill proposes a compromise and a settlement of our State debt. And what sort of settlement would that be which would leave out a claim against us, supported by the Supreme Court, for \$11,407,000, upon which I proposed to pay only ten cents in the dollar; and the State had actually appropriated and used as much as ten cents on the dollar of the proceeds of said bonds? I stated that I did not at all care to press my amendment. I only wished to make the point on the passage of the bill. And I may be allowed to state no gentleman in the Senate has gone farther than Mr. Merrimon himself in expressing the belief that the courts would ultimately decide the question of the validity of the special tax bonds against us.

One word more Mr. Editor. If I have

offended against party law in this matter, as Mr. Merrimon charges upon me; I humbly beg pardon. In my simplicity it did not occur to me that we were fixing a plank in a party platform. Perhaps my esteemed friend at the moment supposed himself to be in a party caucus.

JOHN W. NORWOOD.

THE USURY LAW.

We think it is to be regretted that the Senate has proceeded so far in its action upon the subject of the rate of interest and to provide, by its action, against its supposed abuse. No more inopportune time could have been selected for the imposition of legislative restrictions, than when money is scarce, values unsettled, and the whole financial system one of chaos, or uncertainty.

The sentiment of the world has always been prompt to hold the money lender up to odium, and to discriminate against him, above all others, who pursues the path to wealth, in its censures, and its statutory persecution. A condemnation so universal may have something stronger than mere prejudice for its foundation. Yet the present age should be too enlightened to yield submissively to the ideas of the past, founded as they are in a great measure upon intolerant hatred of a despised and persecuted race, and strengthened as they have been by the vivid delineations of dramatic genius.

In this age of commercial activity, when money is the very life blood, the mainspring of trade, it is blind folly or pitiable ignorance which confounds the money lender of to-day, with the poetical Shylock of the imaginary past. The requirements of business have called into existence a system which is quite as essential to the proper conduct of that business, as the multifarious productions upon which it is founded; and they involve the employment of a class of men, and institutions in connection with that system without whom it would be inert and powerless.

Against these men, and against this system is legislation continually levelled. The experimenter in law-making constantly strives to confine within unvarying bounds what, in its very nature is changeable, and unstable. The value of money, like that of every other commodity, depends upon the law of supply and demand, and upon the security or otherwise, of loans and investments. If the supply is abundant, and the risks of lending it are small, money will be had at a low rate of interest. If on the other hand it is scarce, and the security bad, then the interest will be high.

The error of legislating at this time is in overlooking the fact of an altogether abnormal condition of financial matters. Legislators attempt to ascribe to individuals and to institutions, consequences which are the effects of a faulty system of finance, or of a financial convulsion which can only subside under the influence of time, and rational remedies. They ascribe to men, what is attributable to circumstances. They confound cause with effect. Money is not scarce because interest is high. Interest is high because money is scarce, and money is scarce, not from diminished quantity, but because of the insufficiency of security. There are hundreds of men all over the country who will deposit in banks at an interest of 8 per cent, while they will not lend to individuals at double that rate.

The banks in their operations treat money as a commodity to be used for profit. With them, the law of demand and supply acts as it does with other men upon other things. Under existing circumstances the necessities of mercantile men drive them to the banks, as the only sure reliance for aid. They cannot well carry on their business without this aid. To cripple the merchant is to cripple the whole people. Trade, except in barter comes to a stand still, and consequences to which the late panic would be a gentle zephyr in comparison fall upon the whole State. The banks themselves will not be hurt, because they will send their money where it can be used with profit. The rates of interest in other States will attract their funds. On each side of us, in Virginia, and in South Carolina, the rates are higher than in North Carolina.

We admit and deplore the high rates at which money is loaned, but the causes for that are temporary, and will be regulated by time. At any rate, it is an unwise subject for State Legislation at present.

The remedy proposed in Mr. Waring's bill strikes us as the proper one, and that is to make Congress the regulator, and to fix by a general law, a uniform rate of interest for the whole country, which with the existing financial system can more readily be done, and the remedy more readily applied, than if the banks were State institutions, or if the money in circulation was based upon other foundation than the credit of the general government.

Legislative proceedings unavoidably omitted after having been prepared for this issue.

MR. COWLES' AMENDMENT.

In the discussion on the consideration of the State Debt in the Senate on Thursday Mr. Cowles offered an amendment providing that the act shall not go into effect until ratified by a majority of the votes of the qualified voters of the State.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 26 yeas to 16 nays.

We protest against such Legislation as too timid; as an unmanly effort to shirk responsibility, and throw the burden of decision upon other shoulders.

We hope the House, when this bill comes before it, will strike out the amendment. The question must be settled now, in some way, and that definitely. It cannot be evaded, postponed, or transferred. It has long enough stood in the way of progress, an obstacle to all further advance, or improvement; a terror, and a reproach, but which, whatever be the consequences, must be adjusted now.

The people have entrusted their representatives with it. They have delegated to them unlimited powers. These representatives must do their duty, even at the sacrifice of their political existence, should that be the penalty of their action. But act they must. This question must not be carried back into the campaign, and become again an open question.

We do not distrust the people, and if it were an original question, would not hesitate to trust them with its solution. But they were supposed to have selected their wisest men to act for them. It is certain that measures of this kind can be more readily discussed and decided in the narrow forum of the legislature, than on the limitless hustings of the whole State. Information of all kinds, statistics, reports of officials, correspondence with the bond holders, all are attainable by the legislature. They could not be had on the stump.

The Legislature must be the place for the final decision of the subject.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The resolution providing for the appointment by the Legislature of a board of Trustees for the University has passed the Senate.

This is the first step taken under the Amendment Constitution looking to the revival of the institution which was so long the pride of the State. We hope the other necessary steps will be taken, as a consequence, and that activity will soon reign again in Chapel Hill.

From what we learn, we are not without hope that within the present year a beginning will be made to reinstate the University, and though its means may be at first small, the measures foreshadowed are so wise, that a prosperous career will soon be opened to it.

It was the special mark of radical malignity in the past. It may be hoped that that spirit of hostility has died out, and that party will co-operate heartily with the Conservatives to restore its past reputation.

THE RICHMOND DUEL.

Page McCarthy, the slayer of John B. Mordecai in a duel last May in Richmond, was found guilty of involuntary manslaughter, and sentenced to six months imprisonment, and a fine of \$500.

From a southern point of view, this may be regarded as an extreme penalty. Public opinion, and statute law are widely at variance, and even those who condemn the practice of duelling, cannot look upon him, who offers his life for the maintenance of principles founded upon the noblest sentiments of the erring human heart, as the felon, to be classed with and punished like him, who slays for revenge, or plunder, or the impulse of brutal passion.

Society has its mantle of charity and extenuation for those who err from the excess of a merely human virtue. It will not condemn, when it appreciates the motive, and therefore while it deprecates the evil, it will not accept the rude hand of law as the corrective.

Until Christian principles become things of fact, and not of name, so will the evil continue, though, as experience shows, of diminishing frequency.

MARKETS.

TOBACCO. The long delayed movement in Tobacco seems about to commence at last, and the resumption of active business may be looked for at an early period. It is true that the Warehousemen do not feel authorized yet to throw their doors wide open and make a general bid for business, but they will not now turn off sellers.

There is a gradual relaxation in the stringency of the money market, and facilities can now be had which were not attainable a month ago.

We quote from Richmond ENQUIRER of Jan 31st: "Prices ruled from for all grades, particularly for such as was suitable for dark work, and this kind was freely bought by manufacturers."

Common Lugs \$2.00 to 3-50
Good " 350 to 6-00

Dark Stamping	6.00 to 9.50
" Wrappers	8.50 to 12.25
DANVILLE 31st.	
Lugs, Common	2.30 to 4.00
" Good	4.00 to 6.00
Leaf Common	4.50 to 7.00
" Good to fine	8.00 to 12.00
Fine Wrappers	31.00

DURHAM. Market has opened actively, and business is brisk. We cannot give quotations, but have made arrangements by which we will hereafter give a full and reliable weekly report.

HILLSBORO. Sales resumed last week and sales made as follows.

Common Lugs	2-50 to 4-00
Good "	4-00 to 6-00
Leaf Common	4-00 to 6-00

No good leaf or wrappers in the market.

COTTON.—During the last week has ruled very dull, with some decline in prices. Receipts at all the ports continue unexpectedly large, and it is now rendered certain that the crop of 1873 will exceed 4,000,000 bales. We quote: Raleigh, Jan. 31st, Low Middling 13 1/2 to 13 3/4. Wilmington, Cotton nominal, on a basis of 15 for Middling.

HERE I AM Boot and Shoe Making.

I HEREBY inform my numerous constituency of patrons and friends that I am still ready and anxious to serve them.

AT MY OLD WELL KNOWN STAND, formerly occupied by PARKS & FAUCETT, in addition to the Manufacture of BOOTS AND SHOES, I will also keep on hand a full supply of LEATHER, and SHOE FINDINGS of all descriptions.

PRODUCE of all descriptions taken in exchange for work. Greenbacks not rejected. Jan 23rd. JAMES PARKS.

T. J. WILSON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

Office and Residence, opposite Mrs. Rufin's. Where he can always be found except when absent Professionally. Jan. 12 74 Jan.

AT COST!! Great Bargains to be had

AT THE

BRICK STORE

IN

Dress Goods

AND

Ready Made Clothing.

Selling at Cost to close out the Surplus Fall Stock, for

CASH.

Jan 21, C. M. PARKS.

A. D. ROYSTER, & BROS., Candy Manufacturers,

AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts,

Raisins, &c.,

Raleigh, N. C.

HAVING largely increased our facilities, we are now prepared to fill all orders for

CANDY, BUTTER PLAIN AND PANCY. With promptness and dispatch. Our Candies are warranted PURE and FRESH, and are much better than NORTHERN CANDIES. We ask a trial from both City and Country Merchants. Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. Respectfully,

Jan. 21 1874. A. D. ROYSTER & BROS., Raleigh.

THE RALEIGH NEWS, DAILY & WEEKLY,

PUBLISHED BY

STONE & UZZELL.

DEVOTED to the best interest of the State of North Carolina—to the success of the Conservative party, the development of the hidden wealth of the State, the inviting emigration into our midst, and advancement of the welfare of our people in everything that serves to make a State prosperous and independent. Its

ADVERTISING COLUMNS will be found of great advantage, as both the Daily and Weekly circulate largely in every portion of the State. Rates moderate.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Daily, One Year, \$7.00 Weekly, " 2.00

Subscribe for 1874.

STONE & UZZELL, Proprietors.

PHATT'S ASTRAL OIL

Absolutely safe. Perfectly odorless. Always uniform. Illuminating qualities superior to gas. Burns in any lamp without danger of exploding or taring fire. Manufactured expressly to dispel the use of volatile and dangerous oils. Its safety under every possible test, and its perfect burning qualities, are proved by its continued use in over 200,000 families.

Millions of millions have been sold, and no accident—directly or indirectly—has even occurred from burning, storing or handling it.

The Insurance Companies and Fire Companies throughout the country recommend the Astral as the best safeguard when lamps are used. Send for circular. For sale at retail by the trade generally, and at wholesale by the proprietors, CHAS. PHATT & CO., 108, Fulton Street, NEW YORK.



Dr. D. A. Robertson. Surgeon Dentist.

Office over C. M. Parks' store.

WILL visit Chapel Hill on the fourth Monday of every month. Having moved to Greensboro, he will return and spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary.

My office in Hillsboro, will be kept open, by Dr. MARSHALL CARRICK, who is competent to perform all operations. Jan. 4

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court 4th Dec. 1873.

James Williams, Plaintiff, vs. Order of Publication.

Charles Williams & others. UPON reading and filing of the Complaint in this case and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Charles Williams, Person W. Wells and Polly Glenn, Jefferson Williams and Bryan Williams are non-residents of the State.

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the "Hillsboro Recorder" a Newspaper published in the town of Hillsboro, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Charles Williams, Person W. Williams Polly Glenn, Jefferson Williams and Bryan Williams to be and appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Orange County, within that time to plead, answer or demur to the complaint which is filed in the Clerk's office, or the Plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness GEORGE LAWS, Clerk Superior Court Orange County, at office in Hillsboro. Dec 10th price ad. \$10. Superior Court.

A NEW BOOK.

BURDET'S North Carolina Justice and Form Book now in Press, and will be ready for delivery and sale Feb. 1st 1874.

Price Half bound Sheep back & muslin sides \$3.00 Full Law sheepskin \$5.00

Set by mail on receipt of price. Send in your order. JAS H ENNIS, Publisher. Raleigh. Jan 7th 74.

NOTICE.

HAVING this day qualified as Administrator of Elisha D. Hendon, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the said Elisha to present them to me properly authenticated on or before Jan. 8th 1874, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Persons indebted to either of said estates will please make payment and save cost.

C. W. JOHNSTON, Adm'r. of Elisha D. Hendon. Jan 8 '74 Adm'r of Susan Hendon.

NOTICE.

On Thursday January the 29th 1874. At the residence of the late Mrs. Susan Hendon, I will offer for sale for Cash, the personal property belonging to Elisha D. Hendon, deceased, and Susan Hendon deceased. Consisting of

Mule, Cows, One Yoke of Oxen, Hogs, Wheat, Bacon, one good Wagon, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

C. W. JOHNSTON, Adm'r. of Elisha D. Hendon. Jan 14 2w. and Mrs. Susan Hendon.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-partnership of Parks and Faucett, heretofore existing between James Parks & Robert Faucett was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of January 1874. All persons indebted to the firm will make payment to JOHN M. SLACK (ROBERT), our authorized agent, within 30 days or after steps will be taken for collection.

PARKS & FAUCETT. Jan 14 1874 4w.

Boot and Shoe Making.

I WILL continue this business in the store formerly occupied by Strayhorn and Parks, next door west of J. M. Blackwood, and will be glad to see my old friends and customers. Good work guaranteed, and prices satisfactory.

ROBERT FAUCETT. Jan. 14 74.

Horner & Graves's School. TRANSFERRED TO HILLSBORO, N. C.

A Classical, Mathematical, Scientific

AND

MILITARY ACADEMY.

WITH

A full Corps of Instructors.

THE Spring Session of Twenty Weeks will begin the 2nd Monday in January.

Board and Tuition, including fuel and furnished rooms, \$100.

Department. For Eng. Course in Acad. \$25.

Scientific course " 25.

Classical course " 50.

English and Scientific Day Scholars only will be charged for French, German and Latin Keeping an additional fee of five dollars for each.

Circulars containing full particulars, will be furnished by the Principals, at OXFORD, N. C., until the 1st of January, or by Adj. D. H. Hamilton, at Hillsboro, Dec. 1 1873. If

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

For 1874.

200 PAGES; 500 Engravings, and Colored Plate. Published Quarterly, at 25 cents a year. First No. for 1874 just issued. A German edition of same price. Address

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

A New Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine. Owner has to. Enquire at the RANOE HOUSE.

William Upchurch & Thomas. Wholesale Grocers Cotton Factors AND Commission Merchants,

53 Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.

We sell Cotton for Fifty cents per Bale. KKK constantly on hand a large stock of Baggins and Truss. Meters to J. W. Cheek, Durham. W. F. Strong, Chapel Hill. Jan 7th

John Armstrong. No. 1 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

BOOK BINDER

AND

Blank Book Manufacturer.

NEW PAPERS, Magazines and Law Books of every description bound in the very best style and at Lowest Prices. Jan 1 74.

SELECT Boarding and Day School. HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE Misses JANE and ANN KOLLOCK, will receive the expenses of their school on Friday February 6, 1874. Circulars forwarded on application. Dec 17 73

TOBACCO FACTORY FOR RENT.

THE Factory now occupied by Webb Roulston & Co., will be rented for the year 1874. Apply to JAMES WEBB, Jr. Jan. 1 74.

J. E. SCHOOLFIELD, & CO. DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Cooking Stoves, Wagon and Buggy Material.

DANVILLE, VA.

Payson old stand opposite Hickson and Trank. Jan. 6 74. 17.

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

paid in Capital \$500,000.

Designated Depository of the United States

and Financial Agent.

W. H. WILLARD, President.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Make collections in any part of the country at low rates.

DIRECTORS: C. Dewey, W. H. Willard, A. S. Merrimon, R. S. Tucker, W. J. Hargrave, A. G. Lay, W. H. Upchurch.

Nov. 23rd 1873 17.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

SAW MILLS.

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.

Grist Mill Machinery

AND

MILL FURNISHING GOODS.

ALSO

Second Hand Engines and Boilers.

Send for Circular.

RAHM & HUNTER.

RICHMOND, Va.

ORANGE COUNTY—Superior Court.

James M. Corbin and Elbert H. Pogue, Copartners trading under the firm and style of Corbin and Pogue.

Franklin L. Gardner and Charles G. Clifford Copartners, trading under the firm and style of F. L. Gardner & Co. Satisfactory.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Orange County—Greeting;

Y^{ou} are hereby commanded to summon Franklin L. Gardner and Charles G. Clifford the defendants aforesaid if they be found in your county to be and appear at the County Term of our Superior Court, to be held for the county of Orange at the Court House in Hillsboro, on the 8th Monday after the 1st Monday of March 1874; and answer the complaint which is deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County on the 2nd day of January 1874, and let the defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that term, the Plaintiff will take judgment against them for the sum of Three Hundred and Ten Dollars and Eighty cents, with interest thereon, and for costs of this action.

Herein full and of this summons make due return: Allevius under my hand and seal of said Court this 2nd Dec. 1873.

C. E. PARISH, Superior Court.

Att'y for Plaintiff.

ORANGE COUNTY—Superior Court.

James M. Corbin and Elbert H. Pogue,

